WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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"THE SLAVEY."

[FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.]

BY W.R.W.

Sam said:—
I am the slavey;
The "troublesome general";
The bogey of madam:
A woman of no account,
Merely "Mary Ann" or "Hannah."
The first up,
The last down.
Rapid, untiring,
Scrubbing and cleaning,
Cooking, perspiring.
My dominion—the kitchen,
The bedroom, etcetera—
I talk to the woodheap,
The coke bag, the washtub,
Say "yessum," with meekness.
Smiling at insults,
Laughing at injury.
Willing, obliging,
Shy, modest, and solemn,
Patient with children,
Polite unto tradesmen,
Accepting in good faith
Madam's upbraidings,
Extra work,
Week-end apologies,
In lieu of wages—
With guilty conscience,
After a terrific week,
Glad of a Sunday off,
With Joe, Bill, or Bob,
And a hint of love.
I am—"The Slavey."

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

THE working-class conscripts at Wallaroo, S.A., refused to drill along with a scab, who was also a "non-commissioned officer." For this crime they were duly labelled for prosecution by the Labor Government. It is now announced that if they will apologise to the officers (the scab included, apparently), and, we suppose, also promise to loyally drill with scabs in future, Senator Pearce will consent to the summonses being withdrawn. If the boys don't apologise for their loyalty to union principle, the prosecutions are to proceed. It is a great Labor Government we live under, brothers mine.

Two items from Cobar *Western Age*:

"In connection with drilling, we are informed that only 20 cadets out of 170 boys in Cobar under training are efficient. Those marked inefficient at the end of the first year in June, will have to put in an additional year at the end of their training. In addition, a fair number of prosecutions will be made in Cobar for being inefficient, as a large number of boys have not attended the drills."

"A number of boys have not yet submitted themselves to the medical examination, and in these cases prosecutions will follow almost immediately."

The workers of Cobar are represented in the Federal Parliament by Labor-member Spence and in the State Parliament by Labor-member Fern. And still their sons are to be prosecuted and sent to jail for refusing to learn the art of murder.

The area officers get from the Labor Party £150 a year for FOUR DAYS A QUARTER or SIXTEEN DAYS A YEAR, and are also allowed to follow any civil occupation. In addition, they are allowed liberal expenses when away from home. THE WORKING-CLASS CADETS GET NOTHING.

Goulburn *Penny Post* reports that Senator Pearce said: "They would find their opponents leading deputations to the Government asking for railways, schools, waterworks, labor works, works of all kinds. It never occurred to these gentlemen that this was Socialism. . . . The greatest socialistic institution so far as Australia was concerned was the post-office."

Railways, waterworks, schools (in which the children are taught patriotism and to honor the king), and the "works of all kind" referred to by the Senator are NOT Socialism, and only a very untruthful or a very stupid man would say they are. And when Senator Pearce calls that great sweating, slave-driving concern, the Postal Department, "the greatest socialistic institution," he is talking through his silly neck or he is speaking with his tongue in his cheek. The things he so foolishly labels Socialism are only State Capitalism.

The Crime of Conscription.

Words by W.R.W. Drawing by Zim Dunstan.

When Sydney unemployed sent a deputation to Labor-member Arthur Griffith recently, that gentleman (whose Government is still flooding the local labor market, for the benefit of the employers, with sadly-duped immigrants) refused to see them and sent them word that the Labor Government had spent twice as much money upon public works as any previous Government, and further told them that he wasn't going to start relief works. They asked for bread, and the autocratic Labor Minister hit them with a political rock.

C.B., Homebush, to the manager: I thought I would just remind you that I have only received my copy of the paper for the last four weeks. Now, when one is a constant reader of the *S. M. Herald*, the little INTERNATIONAL is just the grain of salt required to keep one's mental faculties in the paths of rectitude. Anyhow, I don't like being without my little bit of salt.

Bexley and Rockdale branches of the P.L.L. debated Socialism recently, Bexley Branch affirming and Rockdale denying and declaring that there would be a lack of incentive under Socialism. The referee was Mr. Bagnell, Labor candidate for St. George, who gave his verdict in favor of the Socialist side of the debate. Our correspondent says "the affirmative was taken up by a real class-conscious Socialist, S. Riddiough, secretary of the Bexley Branch of the P.L.L." Well, a Socialist, if he *is* class-conscious, has no right to be secretary of an organisation that denies the class struggle, shrieks to exclude colored workers from Australia, kow-tows to the king, jails men who strike, and jails boys who don't want to be murderers! A Socialist should be in the Socialist movement—not in the anti-Socialist movement.

Every issue we are compelled to crowd out far more original matter than we print. Help us to enlarge the paper—by getting new readers.

Fifty thousand tailors and tailoresses are on strike in the East End of London.

Questioned at Goulburn as to whether he thought it right that the Lithgow unionists should be kept in prison, Senator Pearce evaded the question in the most cowardly fashion. He replied that "he knew nothing about it, as it was a State matter and not a Federal one." Just picture an alleged trades-unionist who "knows nothing" of the case of other unionists who are held in jail for being unionists! Also picture a member of the Labor Party repudiating responsibility and knowledge concerning the jailing of unionists by his own party—and doing it on the plea that it was the State section of his party that did the jailing! A sick Williamgoat would surely laugh at an excuse of that sort.

Archbishop Kelly says Socialism is "against nature and religion." It isn't. But if it were, ought persons who live in glass houses to hurl bricks around? If Socialism said to matured men that they must not marry, but must live lives of celibacy, then it would be against nature and would be placing a premium on immorality. On the other hand, Socialism is in line with nature; and since the religion of the church is based on ignorance and superstition, and is therefore against nature, it follows that Socialism *is* against *that* religion.

Archbishop Kelly says Socialism hinders a man from providing for his family. The working man who is robbed under Capitalism will want to know how, by stopping the robbery, *he* is going to be prevented from providing for his family. But perhaps it was the capitalist whose family the Archbishop was pleading for. Even then, the capitalist—and also the Archbishop—may provide for himself and his family by doing honest toil.

When Archbishop Kelly denounces people who object to having children, doesn't it sound like a man who lives in a glass house flinging boulders at somebody else's stringybark hut?

You say you're free, what freedom have you go to share?

A conscript writes: On May 11 the conscripts of 28A Redfern were taken out to Long Bay rifle range to learn how to do murder. Several of us were standing and talking to each other. An officer (a Scotchman) came along, and ordered us to go down to the firing line. One of the lads didn't hear what the officer was saying, and consequently didn't obey the order. The brave officer called over four sergeants armed with rifles, and placed the boy under arrest; he was next placed in the centre of a company of armed cadets and marched before the commanding officer, when his name was taken down, and he was set free. After this disgraceful exhibition of military tyranny, another shameful scene took place. A poor man came along with a basket of fruit for sale. The cadets, who had just previously held their own comrade under arrest, rushed the fruit seller, jostled him, and stole his fruit, while the officers stood looking on, with never a word against the crime they were committing."

Since military training makes for organised thieving, there was no reason why the officers should interfere; they understand that *good* soldiers are always ready thieves, and if the boys are to be good soldiers by-and-bye, they must learn to thieve as well as to kill. But working-class boys should refuse to learn to do either the thieving or the killing.—ED.

Through the scabbing of the engine-drivers, the miners lost their fight at Mt. Lyell, Tas. Now, the engine drivers have scabbed at Waihi—they broke from the union, and formed a scab Arbitration Court concern—and the miners have decided that they won't work with scabs, and a big strike is proceeding.

G. C. Thompson—the gentleman who says to "lead" the Sydney unemployed—stated at a recent meeting, where a parson was the "show" speaker, that the Socialists had hundreds of pounds in their funds, and wouldn't give a penny to help the unemployed. That statement is quite untrue, and any individual who is capable of stating deliberate untruths is a dangerous person, and should not be trusted. It would be quite interesting to get from Mr. Thompson a statement of what has become of the amounts collected by him for "literature distribution," and also a statement as to the amounts he received from various politicians.

A feature of the Werriwa election meetings was the way the various speakers from both sides were questioned concerning Conscription. One questioner dragged from Senator Pearce an admission that "compulsory training is not a Socialistic measure, but the Labor Party believes in affording equal opportunities for all to defend their country." The latter statement might have been sarcasm, seeing that the workers haven't got any country.

F. S. Wells, writing in Goulburn *Penny Post*, points out that "Senator Pearce informs us that the working classes have not got the country to fight for, and thus he is compelling people to fight for something they haven't got." Referring to Senator Pearce's statement that he was considering legislation to send defaulting cadets to some place of military detention, he says: "One wonders where the boys would be best off—in jail or under military detention. For my own part I should prefer the former, and as I understand that I come under the Act this year or next, I shall willingly go to jail rather than prepare to murder under this unjust law."

The most pleasing incident in connection with the alleged Labor Party's May Day meeting in Melbourne was the way the Labor Party's own supporters hooted the Minister for Murder (Pearce), who persisted in parading the indecency of his political scabbery re the military crime. They asked him why he hadn't brought his gun with him. All the same, it's not much use hooting a political traitor while you continue to vote for the party that endorses his treachery.

While the Labor and Liberal Governments are flooding Australia with unfortunate immigrants, there are hundreds of workless men in all the big Australian cities. Two or three hundred of these clamored for work at the doors of the S.A. Government the other day, and the only answer Chief Secretary Homburg could give them was a threat to march the police against them.

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Science is the real redeemer.
It will put honesty above hypocrisy; mental veracity above all belief.
It will teach the religion of usefulness.
It will destroy bigotry in all its forms.
It will put thoughtful doubt above thoughtless faith.
It will give us philosophers, thinkers, and savants instead of priests, theologians, and saints.
It will abolish poverty and crime, and—greater, grander, nobler than all else—it will make the whole world free. R. G. INGERSOLL.

The New Coercion Act.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

In all its foundation principles and also in many of its main features, the N.S.W. Labor Party's "Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912," is a *fac simile* of Mr. Wade's "Industrial Disputes Act, 1908." It is true that that portion of the old Act which gave a policeman power to break into a man's home and to send strike officials and unionists generally to jail for a year with hard labor disappears; but its place is taken by a far more objectionable clause.

In future, the Labor Party decrees that the extreme penalty on an individual worker for a single act of striking is to be £50, with no jail alternative, but the working man's wages are to be seized week by week, either wholly or in part, until the full amount of the fine has been met.

Where the strikers are members of a union, unless the union can prove that it ordered them to scab, the union may be compelled to pay £20 of every fine inflicted. This is almost exactly as it was in Wade's Act.

If a union, registered or unregistered, aids other unionists who are on strike, by voting money or in any other way, it is liable to be fined £1000, to have its awards and registration cancelled, etc. This is a little more stringent than Wade made it.

Furthermore, ALL the funds of the union (benefit, death, and funeral funds, etc.), whether in the hands of trustees or not, are to be seized to pay fines. This is exactly as it was in Wade's Act.

If an individual advocates a strike, or speaks in support of men on strike, or gives any money aid to men on strike, he or she is to be met with an injunction from the Court in the first place, and if the injunction is disobeyed, the workers who so offends may be sent to jail with hard labor for six months. The clause is specially framed to reach the International Socialists, whose strike propaganda is always feared by the Labor Party and its masters. It is a re-enactment in another form of the central clause of Wade's Coercion Act—and the Socialists will laugh at it and disregard it, just as they did the Coercion Act.

In the constitution of Boards, the employers are to have an average proportion of three-fifths of the representation. Under Wade's Act their average proportion was two-thirds.

Just as under Wade's Act, the representatives of the unions on the various Boards are to be bound by oath, under a £500 penalty, not to disclose to their fellow unionists the extent of the masters' profits as revealed by the masters' books.

In the definition section, the "necessary commodities" clause is reproduced bodily from Wade's Coercion Act, as is also the strike definition clause.

The Boards are to have power to give "preference to unionists," but this preference is to be cancelled if the union or any substantial number of its members takes part in a strike, or aids other strikers. In other words, every time a union refuses to scab it is to be liable to lose its preference. This clause was inserted to meet the wishes of the Legislative Council.

If an unregistered union should enter into an agreement with an unregistered employer, not desiring to have anything to do with the Court, the employer himself could register the agreement as an industrial agreement, and it would at once become an instrument of the Court!

Industrial agreements may be made for five years; awards for three years—five years or three years' undertakings to scab!

There are many other features of this remarkable Act that could be specified if space permitted, but this article must conclude with a brief reference to the clause under which a union may cancel its registration. This cannot be done while an award or an agreement is in force; but when either has expired a ballot of the members may be taken to decide whether the registration shall be cancelled. But the union is not permitted to conduct the ballot. The regulations (now law) provide that the Registrar is to preside at the meeting at which the ballot is taken. He is to act as returning officer, to decide who shall vote and who shall not vote, to decide what ballot papers are informal, and to finally count the ballot, and report the result to—not the union!—the Court. It should be noted that it is not necessary to take a ballot to decide upon registering.

This Arbitration matter will be fully dealt with in pamphlet form. In the meantime, let every Socialist and every industrial worker look well into the infamy of the new Coercion Act.

Concerning Alexandria.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

The result of the political fight in Alexandria reflects the economic knowledge of the voters in that constituency. About eleven years ago, J. J. Morrish (now Labor member for King) contested the same constituency as S.L.P. candidate, and polled about 40 votes. Arthur Duffield's poll (70) is an increase of about 75 per cent on Morrish's vote; but the smallness of the vote is a thing of no consequence. The splendid work done in the way of Socialist propaganda—and the main purpose of Socialist electioneering is education—is what *is* of consequence. Night after night, the message of scientific Socialism was delivered by the various speakers, and the clearness of their pronouncements, and the uncompromising attitude of the candidate, called for the respect of even bitter opponents. The poll demonstrates that the work of the Socialist movement is still that of education—without education first, successful industrial or political action is neither satisfactorily possible. The workers who voted for Mr. Hickey and the legironing Arbitration Law of the Labor Party and boy-jailing conscription, could not possibly be relied upon on the industrial field, for he who will scab on his class politically assuredly does not know enough not to scab on his class industrially. Because this is so, the Socialist movement must never be permitted to become a one-eyed, one-legged movement. The Labor Party would forgive us almost everything if we consented to confine our operations to the industrial field, and left the political field clear for them. This we could only do by abandoning Socialist principle; and this we shall assuredly never do. We shall meet and fight the enemies of the working class on every field—we shall employ every available weapon the exigencies of the class war demands; and when the workers understand their class position we shall win—and we shall not win, and DO NOT WANT TO WIN, until then. In the meantime, let the whole movement congratulate Arthur Duffield on the manly, clear-cut, uncompromising fight he made; and let those 70 men and women who helped him to make it now get into line, form an Alexandria branch of the revolutionary Australasian Socialist Party, and continue on the propaganda field the work that has been so splendidly commenced.

The Price of War.

BY AJAX.

As our present Government seems to be seized with a fit of Jingoism and show a burning desire to usher in Militarism despite all the arguments against War, a few figures might not be out of place.

These figures are taken from a conservative compilation, and are therefore probably below the mark. Moreover, we must remember that money has greatly depreciated in value (purchasing power) during the past century; therefore the money column is greatly below its value.

However, the following figures will convey a slight idea of the wicked waste and wanton of war.

The last column only includes men who died during the wars.

Date.	Combatants.	Cost.	Men killed
1793-1815	France v. England	£250,000,000	1,900,000
1854-56	Crimea War	305,000,000	185,000
1863-65	American Civil War	740,000,000	656,000
1870-71	France v. Prussia	316,000,000	280,000
1876-77	Russia v. Turkey	190,000,000	180,000
1864-70	Brazil v. Paraguay	48,000,000	330,000

Campaign of Sadowa, 1866: Took field, 639,000; killed, 13,750; wounded, 44,130; missing, 47,054; *hors de combat*, 104,936.

Napoleon's campaigns cost France £255,000,000 and an enormous loss of life.

Slavery.

Industrial slavery includes all other crimes.

It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress, goes the truth that Labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see the world at last so that a man could die and not feel that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind. There is something wrong in the world when they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and protect themselves against all idlers.

You can divide mankind into classes—the laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains.

Free labor will give us wealth.

Free thought will give us Truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness.

Every family should be a Republic—every fireside a democracy.—Robert Ingersoll.

This week our printing office is being removed to 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney. This, of course, means added expense—means that it is very necessary that the Press Fund shall be swelled to the fullest possible extent. The cost of removing will run well towards £20. The manager suggests that a good way to help the Press Fund is by individual members in the various centres undertaking to pay say one shilling each per week for 13 weeks—or more. Anyway, boom the Press Fund, and we'll soon have a bigger and better paper.

Three Letters.

That Speak for Themselves.

Senator Pearce, Minister for Defence.—Sir—Some time ago—while I was a patient in the Coast Hospital—my son Roy commenced attending drill as a conscript. Immediately upon my return I ordered him to discontinue going to the parades; and notified your Mr. Chaseling to that effect. After many endeavors, I also succeeding in returning his uniform. To-day he has received an undated letter, threatening that proceedings will be taken AGAINST HIM on account of his absence from drill!

Let me explain that I object to the so-called Defence Act because I realise, with yourself, that its main purpose is to *deal with internal aggression* as much as with "foreign aggression". I recognise it for what it is—a plan to compel the sons of the working class to learn to do murder for a class purpose; and I know—just as you know—that it is inevitable that the conscripts will one day be called upon to turn their guns on their own class and their own kith and kin in the the hour of industrial revolt. The workers have no country—the world is their country; the only enemy they have is the class that enslaves and robs them (as you have so often pointed out in bygone days) right here inside the gates. And the Defence Act makes solely for the preservation of the property and class interests of that exploiting section. Indeed, the very oath you compel the conscripts to take is a declaration that they will be traitors to the working class—for it is not necessary to tell you that we may not be loyal to the king (figurehead of the capitalist class) and our own class at the same time. For these conscientious reasons I claim that my son should be exempted from participation in the parades that belong to the Conscript system. I am determined that he shall not have the principles of murder drilled into him—not with my consent, and not while he is under 21 years of age, anyhow; and I think it is quite a fair thing to demand that he shall not be subjected to persecution by your officials because of my acts. If you must prosecute, I sincerely hope that a sufficient spirit of fairness and, shall I say, manliness will still exist in the Dept. to see that the the prosecution is directed against myself *and not against a boy who has no choice in the matter*. Furthermore, if I am to be prosecuted, I also think it is not less than fair to demand that your Government will abandon its partisan attitude, and administer your law in its entirety, prosecuting *every* defaulter. And I am certain that if you do this your Defence Act will swiftly smash under the weight of its own crime.

Awaiting your reply, I am, yours for revolt, H. E. Holland.—92 Ferris St., Annandale, Feb. 27.

Department of Defence, Melbourne, 20th April, 1912.—Sir,—I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th February last, relative to the military training provisions of the Defence Act, and to inform you that it is noted by the Minister that your request to be prosecuted has been met.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, S. A Petherbridge, secretary.—Mr. H. E. Holland, 92 Ferris St., Annandale.

Ferris-street, Annandale, April 25, 1912.—Sir,—Your letter dated April 20 reached me on April 23. Will you permit me to draw your attention to the fact that nearly two months elapsed between the receipt of my letter by you and the sending of your reply, and to say that if you will glance at my letter you will at once recognise the utter inferential untruthfulness of your answer of April 20, and to further point out that you have quite ignored the main portions of my letter. I regret very much that *my appeal to your fairness and manliness not to prosecute my son for what I had done was wasted.* I can't help adding that your letter seems to betray a vindictive childishness that is very regrettable in a grown man.—I am, sir, yours for revolt, H. E. Holland.

What Labor-member Blundell of Adelaide needs is a vigorous application of zam buk—of the industrial and political kind. They say zam buk is the best cure for Blundell's disease.

Send 8d in stamps, and the manager will send you one dozen copies of this paper for propaganda distribution.

A young man, an immigrant, asked the Sydney police to lock him up because he was without food or shelter, and preferred the jail to sleeping out in the Domain. And Andy Spence has gone to Britain to send out some more immigrants—to face want and misery.

On Saturday of next week, June 1, and Sunday, June 2, meetings will be held at Scarborough and Coledale, time and place of meetings to be announced locally and also in our next issue. The speakers will be Riley (National Executive member), Denford (assistant general secretary), and Rutherford.

"The Crime of Conscription" sold swift at Sunday's meetings.

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Melbourne Notes.

BY J. R. WILSON.

HARDLY a week passes but some great vessel casts anchor by the wharves of the Queen City, and there streams down the gangway some hundreds of humans—men, women, and children, mostly belonging to the working-class, referred to by the polite press of the Plutes as immigrants, and by the man in the street as new chums. They come from all parts of the industrial world, and have for the most part been deluded into coming as a result of the persistent misrepresentation of conditions upon Labor market, for which the present State Government is largely responsible.

In other words they are the victims of a huge master-class confidence trick, having taken for granted that the statements published in the capitalist press of their respective countries re shortage of labor, opportunity to become one's own masters, etc., are indisputable truths. That those who are so betrayed are unacquainted with the true nature of Capitalism goes without saying, as a knowledge of the true nature of our social-economic system would mean a recognition of the fact that Capitalism creates a reserve army of unemployed and is impossible without such. One can well imagine their agony of mind when, on arrival, those "new chums" discover that to find an employer is equally as difficult as at home, and since many of them have little indeed in the way of hard cash (the writer was informed by a recent arrival that one family of six had only 10s between them) the misery endured can well be imagined.

That there is no shortage of labor is apparent, although indignantly denied by the *Argus* and *Age*, as well as a number of other clap-trap organs of Capitalism. Having lately been requested to address several meetings held by the unemployed of the Queen City, and at which there have been attendances of from 350 to 400, I challenge those in authority and those in comfortable jobs, as well as all the reptile press, to deny the statement, while I assert the figures given in no wise represent the exact number, it being simply a question of organisation to get together some 2000.

Indeed, one has but to attend at the various registry offices to realise that such is the case, men of all ages and trades eagerly scanning the slip posted on the window, and willing to pay the land shark behind the counter part, or all, as the case may be, of the first week's wages, if they can only get some one willing to exploit them, clearly demonstrating that no such shortage of labor exists.

With thousands of workers from other lands arriving monthly, and with a reserve army unable to obtain employment an idea can be formed of what is likely to take place during the winter months yet to come, as the more manly elements amongst them will refuse to starve quietly in the midst of plenty. Indeed, the authorities are beginning to get alarmed at the agitation being carried on, with the result that the *Argus* contained a leading article slandering those already upon the industrial scrap heap, while the Government Labor Bureau officer (in charge) did me the honor of sending for the police to remove me from the yard connected with the bureau, for addressing some 500 there assembled, and for whom no work was forthcoming, although many had registered several months ago.

No unemployed, according to the plutes! Then what has become of the 500 discharged at McKay's works only a few days ago, and the men to whom I have spoken during the past week, and where are the jobs to come from for the thousands of new chums to arrive during the month? Answer, ye mental prostitutes and scribes who talk and write in the interest of Fat and Co.? But you are wise in your generation, and silence is your refuge.

Brother wage-slaves at work, what does this mean from your standpoint?—that is a question I want you to ask yourselves, since I contend your interests and theirs are bound together.

Let me say here and now that to abolish unemployment while Capitalism lasts is impossible, and to turn your back upon your fellows unemployed is foolish, because it may be your turn next; that, despite that you imagine your job secure, you will be brought into competition with the army of unemployed, and when you strike, your exploiters will offer them the jobs you have left. Again, when you refuse them admission to your craft union because they have not the necessary initiation fee in hard cash, you are driving them to scab in order to live, while your exploiters succeed in glutting the labor market, knowing full well that the keener the competition for the jobs to be had, the easier will it be to force your subsistence down.

In conclusion, fellow wage-slaves of mill and field and mine, unemployment is but the effect of a cause, the cause Capitalism, and to remove the effect Capitalism must be destroyed. Hence all education and organisation, politically and industrially, must be towards that end, as only the overthrow of Capitalism and the building up of the Co-operative Commonwealth can terminate wage-slavery, unemployment, and poverty, and make possible a truly human existence for all.

The Reviewer.

The Crime of Conscription, by H. E. HOLLAND. (The Australasian Socialist Party.) Price, 3d.

"THE Crime of Conscription" is a protest against all forms of militarism in general, and against the Australian Conscription Act in particular. Clause by clause the Act is explained—as the Liberal Party left it, and as the Labor Party amended it. The "domestic violence" clause is trenchantly dealt with, the oath reproduced and explained; Senator Rae's motion of Nov. 2, as well as the more significant portions of Senator Pearce's reply, is printed, followed by Mr. Fisher's letter to the Denham Government with reference to sending conscripts against the strikers. "The Crime of Conscription" should be placed in the hands of every conscript, and every parent of a conscript. The pamphlet contains Dandelion's poem, "Wanted"; a preface by W.R.W.; and Zif Dunstan's excellent cartoon, "The Seven Ages of a Conscript"—in itself worth the money charged for the pamphlet, which is to be sold at 3d per copy—2s per dozen to Branches and agents. As all A.S.P. wholesale literature has for greater convenience now been placed in the hands of the manager of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, orders should be forwarded accordingly. An edition of 5000 has been printed.

THE N.S.W. Bookstall Co., Ltd., is rapidly adding to the "Bookstall Series" of shilling volumes. The five books noticed below are all Bookstall numbers:

"The "Devil's Nightcap," by Lancelot Booth, is another story built around the bushranging exploits of Gardiner, Ben Hall, Gilbert, and Co.

"Factory Ands," by Edward Dyson, has material in it to make people laugh, although it is generally a libel on the factory workers.

"What's-His-Name," is by George Barr McCutcheon, an American writer—the Australian rights having been secured by the Bookstall Co. It is a story of two men and a woman—a story of theatrical Bohemianism.

"The Convict Pugilist," by George Cockerill, has to do with the bitter convict days when Brisbane and Darling were ruling N.S.W. as official despots. Gangs of convicts were making roads to Bathurst at the muzzles of the soldiers' muskets, and the favored official class were given large grants of fine pasture-lands as well as the free labor of convict slaves to work them. Numbers of these slaves escaped from the chain-gangs and became bushrangers, other convicts being in due time employed to hunt them down. The central figure in this story, "Sampson Cradley," was first prize-fighter, then convict, next bushranger, and finally police spy. He was transported to N.S.W. as the result of a prize fight which ended fatally for the other fellow. Assigned to a settler "to do his bidding as a beast of burden," he eventually escaped and joined a bushranging gang of other escaped convicts. After various exploits and escapades he became a police spy, and assisted in the capture of other bushrangers, receiving a free pardon from Governor Darling for his infamy. In chapter 19, Cradley recounts his experiences as a witness in the court at Bathurst when the outlaws he had betrayed were tried. Judge "Bludlow" was on the bench; and he was highly esteemed and held up as a pattern. He had married early, a young, penniless lady, whom he duly neglected and deserted, and whose life he wrecked, marrying the other woman immediately after her death. The witnesses were bullied by this "moral" judge, who almost became apopletic when the "hero" admitted that he had once kissed another man's wife. "Do you mean to say, sir," the judge said, with withering scorn, "that you were so lost to all sense of decency and propriety as to deliberately kiss another man's wife?" The witness said he didn't see that it was a very great offence. "Stand down, sir," yelled his adulterous "Honor," frothing at the mouth; "stand down before you pollute us. You are a disgrace to humanity." There are moral judges of the same sort on the bench to-day.

"The Recipe for Rubber," by Ralph Stock, is an interesting romance of the South Pacific, in which the unfortunate hero, having drifted into the business of a trader in copra, visits an island on which he finds a pretty girl and her father residing. The hero and and heroine fall in love with each other, and the father, nothing averse, allows the course of true love to run smoothly as far as he is concerned. There are others, however, less agreeable, and when the father, at his death, leaves "The Recipe for Rubber," in which there are tremendous possibilities of wealth, to the hero, the villians of the romance commence to busy themselves in an attempt to get the secret from him. The subsequent manoeuvres of the opposing parties furnish the thrill to the story, and the happy ending, and defeat of the unscrupulous side, with the marriage of the lovers, are all that is necessary to leave the sympathetic reader with a satisfied feeling that all has ended well in just the way he or she desired.

Open Column.

Hospital Collections.

EDITOR, THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST,—The suppression of the following letter by the *Newcastle Herald* is another bit of evidence which strengthens the suspicion that secret service money has been judiciously expended by the jingo Labor Party:

"The Editor, *Newcastle Herald*,—Sir,—I agree with Mr. G. Thompson that there is nothing so degrading, so far as the collectors are concerned, in collecting for hospitals; but it is most degrading to our so-called Labor Party in the Federal Parliament that hospitals should need to beg in order to exist at all, whilst millions of pounds are being taken from the workers to build and equip warships and a small arms factory.

"It is a burning shame and a disgrace that in this alleged Christian land, ruled by a professedly "Labor" party, hospitals are forced by necessity to pass around the hat, and subsist on the pennies of the poor and their children, instead of being wholly and generously provided for by the Commonwealth Government. If our jingo "Labor" government were really legislating in the interests of the poor, it would completely reverse the present heathenish order of things by ceasing to build warships and arms, costing ending millions, to *destroy* human life, and building hospitals to *save* it.

"It is time the workers awoke to the hideous infamy of the present system.

"Their labor provides the wealth in time of peace, and their bodies provide the targets in time of war. They should now insist that more and better hospitals should be built and provided with the most up-to-date appliances known to scientists, not by pennies shame-facedly begged by tender girls, nor by ha'pence cadged from school children, but by money openly taken from the Federal cash box.

"And, instead of commandeering millions of pounds for the construction of forts and murder-ships and providing high salaries for professional cut-throats to teach the unfortunate boys to break the divine command, "*Thou shalt not kill*," let the reputed "Labor" party have the hat passed around for the support of that infamous business.

"Why should the taking of life be amply provided for by the Government, whilst the noble work of saving life has to depend upon the charity of those who are robbed?—SOCIALIST."

Sweating the Messengers.

BY A SPECIAL.

THERE is one class of postal employees that gets scant consideration—the Post Office messengers. These lads are supposed to work on the eight-hours' principle, but they are often ordered to work longer. They dare not refuse. What is more, although they get an annual leave (nothing like the annual leave of the highly-paid officials), they are forced to work all holidays!

The lads in Melbourne complain bitterly that they are made to start work at 9.30 a.m., klock off 1.30 a.m., start again at 5.30 p.m. and work till 9.30 p.m. They consider they should be allowed to finish their eight hours right off.

Another serious complaint is regarding meal times. The lads are supposed to get twenty minutes for lunch (other workers get one hour!). These lads are so absolutely under the control of mad officialdom that very often they are so busy they get no lunch-time at all. Especially is this so on Saturdays.

The "bike lads" (messengers) work seven hours a day with one hour for lunch. And the foot-messengers say that the continuous tramping up and down stairs and streets is just as hard as the work of the lads on bikes, and they want to know why they should not be treated with the same consideration.

Then the foot messengers should be provided with boots by the Dapartment. It costs parents a lot for repairs—and this cost is now added to by the fact that the messengers are compelled to attend drill. If they don't attend, they are sacked from their positions and are blacklisted by the Labor Government! The boys who are tramping all day think they do quite enough marching in that way; but the Labor Government thinks otherwise.

Certainly not the least sin of the Labor Government is the way it sweats the boys it employs as messengers.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY.

Rozelle—Moore, Willis, Bowen.
Leichhardt—Young, Knight, Ardley.
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Rees.
Bathurst street—Denford, Riley, Roche.

SUNDAY.

Domain—Slade (chair), Chambers, Walsh, and Brown.
Market-street—Rees, Slade, Riley, Quinton.
Balmain—Talbot, Willis, Bowen, Moore.
Newtown—Martin, Walsh, Duffield.
Socialist Hall, Park-street—J. W. Roche lectures on "Socialism and Industrial Unionism."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Socialist Hall, Park-street—F. J. Riley lectures on "The Communist Manifesto."

A.S.P. News and Notes.

(Continued from page 4.)

National Executive.

MEETING of Ad. Council, May 18. Present: Sloan and McKerlie, Balmain; Riley, James, and Whitmore, Sydney; Young, Leichhardt-Annandale; Winspear, treasurer; Denford, assistant-secretary; Roche, trustee; and Holland, general secretary.

Frank Aaltonen, of Valparaiso, and a National Executive member of the U.S. Socialist Party, wrote asking for information re the Australian Labor Party.—Information to be supplied

R. Sutherland & Co. wrote accepting the A.S.P. as tenants of shop, 115 Goulburn-street, at a rental of 30s per week.—The manager reported securing the premises, and his action was endorsed. The agents desired that the premises should be taken in the name of one person, instead of three, and it was decided to forward the name of the general secretary.

The secretary, S.L.P., wrote, in reply to A.S.P.'s invitation that their executive would be prepared to meet A.S.P. executive re unity, and asking that time of meeting be arranged.—Resolved that S.L.P. executive be asked to meet A.S.P. executive on May 27; that the subject for discussion be the broad principle of unity, and that detail matters be decided by referendum vote of the united membership.

Harry Franks quoted £5 10s. as price for shifting printing machine and plant, this not to include new shafting, wiring, pulleys, or belting. Hoelle and Bateman quoted £3 15s for moving, re-erecting, and installing electric motor, etc.—belting extra, to be supplied at market rate.—Both quotations were accepted.

The manager was empowered to secure the necessary office furnishings.

For greater book-keeping convenience it was resolved to advise branches to forward newspaper subsidy to the manager.

It was also resolved that the literature of the A.S.P. be placed in the hands of the manager of the paper.

The following accounts were passed for payment: W. J. Stead, rubber stamp, 4s; Randle Photo-Engraving Co., cartoon blocks, 9s and 6s; rent, £1 5s; rent (new premises), £1 10s; wages, £8 10s; petty cash, £1 5s. Total, £13 9s.

Receipts: Press Fund, £1 11s 7d; subsidy (Adelaide 6s, Balmain 2s, Newtown 8s, Brisbane 3s, Sydney £3 8s), £1 7s; agents, £2 17s 8d; subscriptions, £1 19s; casual sales of papers, 5s; refund from Holland Defence Fund, £3. Total, £11 0s 5d.

Receipts, Holland Def. Fund, £1 11s 6d.

Resolved that Holland be allowed three days per week to attend to his appeal, and that half his wages be paid out of the Defence Fund.

Resolved that 115 Goulburn-street be the official headquarters of the A.S.P.

Resolved that review copies of "The Crime of Conscription" be sent to the press.

Crowded out: Late reports from Sydney, Central Melbourne, Broken Hill, Newtown, Leichhardt, and Brisbane. Next week.

Leichhardt-Annandale has nominated H. E. Holland for International Socialist Congress delegate.

Broken Hill has decided to order 9 dozen copies of rules and pence card combined. Other branches should hurry along with their orders.

The hearing of H. E. Holland's appeal was set down for Tuesday last—the day on which this paper is printed. The Federal Labor Government briefed Adrian Knox, K.C. (of the sugar family, and an uncompromising Liberal politician), to fight for the Labor Party's side of the case.

Quite a number of visitors from N.Z. have been in Sydney during the past week. They include Comrades Page, Horning, and Miss Horning, from Auckland; also comrades from Christchurch and other centres. A visitor who arrived this week is Mr. Fletcher, of the Freedom League, Adelaide, who is returning from a trip to New Zealand.

Notice of Removal.

On and after this date the business of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST will be conducted at

115 GOULBURN-ST., SYDNEY.

Correspondents are requested to address their communications accordingly.

O. W. JORGENSEN, Manager.

May 25, 1912.

"The Crime of Conscription"

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Price 3d, post paid; per dozen, 2s.

Order from the Manager, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

H. E. Holland Defence Fund.

(Week ending 18.5.12.)

Previously acknowledged, £19 13s 1d.

Chris. Hook 2s 6d, A.L.R. £1, Albert Parker 2s, H. E. Stone 2s 6d, Sydney Partridge 2s 6d, A. McInnes 5s.

Combined Totals, £21 7s 7d.

New Press Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £3 19s 3d. Collections at Club Social, 6s 7d; Weymark, 5s; Balmain Branch A.S.P., £1. Total, £5 10s 10d.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12366649

THE INTELLIGENT SLAVE VOTER.

I ain't the man who led the way
A ridin' proud and stately;
I walked for miles in the display:
The same fatigued me greatly.
I wasn't of the chosen few,
Silk hatted and high collared:
I did jes' what they told me to—
I am the man who hollered.

They told me I was needed there;
Sch doin's always has 'em—
The folks who forwards the affair
With their enthusiasm.
I never tried to make a speech,
Not bein' any scollard;
I merely jined the general screech—
I am the man who hollered.

I've had to meet with some expense
That couldn't be neglected.
My achin' head, it feels immense.
I'm weary and dejected.
Not one of 'em could tell my name—
Those leaders what I follered.
A patriot all unknown to fame—
I am the man who hollered.

In the Forgotten Past.

May Day Labor Demonstration.

A MAY DAY labor demonstration was held in the Domain yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Socialist League, the Trades and Labor Council, and the Labor Electoral League. Mr. A. Sinclair presided, and about 4000 persons were present. The speakers addressed the meeting from a drag, above which floated a red banner bearing, in white letters, "Socialism in our time."

Mr. R. A. Norman moved the first resolution, as follows:

That this meeting, recognising the universality of the struggle for economic freedom and the desirability of united and uniform action, pledges itself to endeavor to get May 1 declared a public holiday, thereby falling into line with labor reformers throughout the world.

Mr. Samuel Smith seconded the motion, and said that the workers were sick and tired of the old politicians and their never-fulfilled promises, and were now determined to send into Parliament men from their own ranks upon whom they could depend.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. G. Black, M.P., moved the following resolution:

That this meeting asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and affirms that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but, in the light of existing social conditions, furthermore affirms that no such right can be exercised under a system of inequality essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness; further, maintaining that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; and, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production and distribution must likewise be owned and controlled by the people in common.

Mr. W. Oppermann seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. W. M. Hughes moved the third resolution, as follows:

That this meeting declares that to the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of the privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the whole of the wealth-producers upon that class. Furthermore, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness, is often deprived of the necessaries of life. Against such a system this meeting enters its emphatic protest, and reiterates the fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and insecurity.

Mr. W. A. Holman seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

In the evening another gathering took place at Leigh House, Castlereagh-street, when further speeches were made. Mr. G. Black, M.P., presided. Miss Hickman moved a resolution expressive of sympathy with the struggle of labor in other parts of the world. Mr. Hughes seconded, and Mr. Holman supported the resolution, which was carried.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 7, 1894.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

Central Melbourne.

DURING the week two successful outdoor propaganda meetings have been held, the reason for the other two meetings usually held lapsing, due to the inclemency of the weather. Both meetings were highly successful, especially the meeting held on the Yarra Bank, comrades G. Hyslop, G. Jeffrey, and J. R. Wilson putting in solid work on the following resolutions, which were both unanimously carried:

"That this meeting of Socialists and other workers emphatically protests against the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed upon Mr. Tom Mann, and regards such as an outrage upon the liberty of expression supposed to be the birthright of all. Further, that this meeting recognising that no working class advocate is safe unless the majority of the workers are prepared to stand behind him, on the principle that an injury to one must be the concern of all, is of the opinion that a general cessation of work should take place in the mining and transport industries of England in order to enforce his immediate release."

"That this meeting of Socialists and unionists desires to express their sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Russia in the loss their cause has sustained by the imprisonment of Miss Malecka, and further that as it required considerable agitation in England in order to get the Home authorities to bring pressure to bear to ensure her a trial in an open court, this meeting is of the opinion that the British Government is equally responsible for the brutal and unjust sentence imposed."

All the other activities of the Party show a marked improvement, and if our membership continues to respond in the future as they have in the past, we ought to be quite the largest and most energetic Socialist body in Melbourne.

On Sunday evening T. P. Mottram spoke in the rooms to an appreciative audience, his subject being "Political Action and the Socialist Party." Gerald Massey contributed to the entertainment part of the proceedings with a couple of humorous recitations.

On Saturday evening, 18th inst., a dance will be held in the rooms, and members are asked to bring their friends along.

During the week beginning April 29 and ending Monday, May 6, successful meetings have been held in the usual districts, all copies of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST being disposed of.

There has been another increase in membership, as well as in attendance at the Sunday teas, while the Sunday School attendance, under the control of A. Victor and Vernon, continues to increase.

A visitor at the rooms during the week was R. Semple, of the New Zealand Federation of Labor, who, with J. R. Wilson, addressed a meeting of some 300 unemployed opposite the Sailors' Home on Monday, at 11 o'clock. Both the speakers put in solid work for organisation on I.W.W. lines, as well as exposing the criminal action of the State Government's immigration policy.

Comrade Lazarus, one of the first members to join the branch, has been dismissed from his employment for expressing his disapproval of those engaged in handling scab coal, another instance of master class intolerance.

Members will learn with regret that Mrs. Needham, who has been associated with the movement in Victoria for a number of years, is at present seriously ill, although all comrades join in wishing her a speedy recovery.—J. R. WILSON, sec.

Please note address: Central Melbourne Branch, Australasian Socialist Party, 272 Flinders-street, opposite Flinders-street Railway Station, Melbourne.

Broken Hill.

At a special meeting on Sunday, April 28, the Holland Lecture Committee balance sheet was adopted.

The I.W.W. wrote, enclosing sample leaflet, the "Militarist Ideal," and it was decided to obtain 1000 copies for distribution at the cost of 10s.

At the executive meeting on May 1, the secretary was instructed to write to all unfinancial members, expressing our wish that they should again take an active part in the movement, so that we may be able to present a more formidable appearance to the conspiracies and stupid opposition which at present face us.

At the general meeting on Sunday, May 5, it was resolved that Rules, Principles, Constitution, and Policy, as decided by Adelaide Conference, be adopted.

The committee's report re sale of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST by Party here, and the method of raising our portion for maintenance of same was adopted. It was decided to hold outdoor propaganda meetings every Saturday evening in street.

Mr. A. Sayce lectured last Sunday evening in the hall to a large attendance, on "Compulsory Military Service." He treated the subject from an economic, social, and religious viewpoint. An interesting discussion followed.—J. J. O'RAILLY (5.5.12).

Newtown.

The Branch held its meeting on Thursday evening, with a good attendance of members. Comrade Slade's resignation was received with regret; under the new rules he goes to Sydney Branch.

Saturday night's meeting was very successful. Duffield opened with a good stirring speech, followed by Chambers, who was also in good form, and Walsh, who held the crowd until the rain came. After the rain, James spoke, and Walsh closed the meeting.

Sunday night's meeting was also successful, Martin, Bowen, and Greer speaking.

Walsh and Duffield held a good meeting at Alexandria, there not being a hostile interjection. They sold two dozen papers and pamphlets.

All papers sold out at Newtown, which made 12 dozen for the week.—ANNIE DUFFIELD, sec.

Sydney.

Great meetings were held at Bathurst-street on Saturday night, and at the domain on Sunday afternoon, and Market-street on Sunday night. Papers sold out.

An instructive lecture on the "Yellow Peril" was delivered by James on Sunday night in the Socialist Hall.

New members are rolling up well, and the prospects for the future by the Branch are very encouraging indeed.

The special meeting to deal with Conference decisions adopted same.—J. W. ROCHE, sec.

Leichhardt-Annandale.

A good meeting was held on Saturday night, when Rutherford, Rees, and Young spoke to a good audience. Literature sales good.

Those who are desirous of joining the Branch will kindly give their names to any of the comrades at our meeting held every Saturday night in Railway-street, off Parramatta-road.—YOUNG, sec., "Brookvale," Loftus-street, Leichhardt.

Balmain.

A successful meeting was held at Rozelle on Saturday, when M. Moore was in the chair. The speakers were Bowen, Willis, and Talbot.

Sunday's night's meeting was also very successful. The speakers were Slade, Willis, and C. Moore. All papers sold.—J. MCKERLIE, sec.

Brisbane.

The Branch held its usual meeting at the Trades Hall to-day, at which a contribution for the press fund with good results.

This Branch wishes to convey its best wishes to Comrade Duffield in the forthcoming election.

The next meeting will be held at the Trades Hall, Sunday, 19th May, at 3 p.m.—W. J. O'KEEFFE, sec. (12.5.12).

National Executive.

Meeting of Ad. Council, held May 11. Present: Young (Leichhardt-Annandale), Winspear (Sydney), Holland (gen. sec.) and Denford (assistant-sec.).

Druhmel (I.S. Club) was also present while matters re the paper were being dealt with.

The following amounts were passed for payment: Petty cash, £2 3s; wages, £9 8s 6d; ledgers and office books, £2. It was resolved that the manager be allowed to hold £2 in hand for petty cash.

Cash receipts were £15, including £10 from I.S. Club—five weeks' sustentation in advance.

Correspondence was received, intimating formation of Leichhardt-Annandale Branch, and asking for affiliation (which was granted); from Newtown, Brisbane, and Lithgow, endorsing Duffield for Alexandria.

The treasurer reported having received a total for the week of £9 7s 10d for the Holland Defence Fund.

Resolved that the new premises be taken in the names of the two trustees and the general secretary.

Resolved that Branches be reminded of subsidy for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Resolved that secretary be instructed to write to Melbourne Branch re arrears of sustentation owing.

Industrial Workers of the World.

(ORGANISED IN 1905.)

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD — I W W — UNIVERSAL LABEL

Australian Administration: E. Moyle, general sec.-treasurer, Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, Adelaide.

Sydney Local: Geo. G. Reeve, sec.-treasurer, 252 Cumberland-st., Sydney.

Auckland Local: T. Reeve, sec.-treasurer, Raynor's Buildings, Wellesley-street.

The black slave who was contented with his lot was the kind the master liked. The wage-slave who is contented with things as they are is also the kind the capitalists like.

International Notes.

British Columbia.

ELECTION returns show that the British Columbia House of Parliament will consist of forty Conservatives and two Socialists. The Socialists returned are Parker Williams (Ladysmith) and Jack Place (Nanaimo).

Great Britain.

The British Socialist Party has carried the following resolution:

"The British Socialist Party vehemently denounces the tyrannous conduct of the Liberal Government in arresting Tom Mann, Guy Bowman, B. E. and C. E. Buck, Thomas Mayfield, J. Morley, and Nelson King, for adjuring their soldier countrymen not to shoot down their fellow men and women on strike, at the command of the employers, and views with horror the savage sentences already passed upon Bowman and the two Bucks, after the infamous charge made to the Grand Jury by the Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton. Such Muscovite action is obviously a deliberate attempt on the part of our rulers to put down free speech, a policy which must sooner or later be met by organised and forcible resistance from the people, if even a vestige of our liberties is to be preserved."

Persia.

The International Socialist Bureau has received a letter contrasting the agitation of public opinion in Europe when, after the bombardment of a mosque by the Bulgarians at Ohetipp, the Musselmen of the town killed some Bulgarians, with the callous indifference displayed for the most par. by European opinion towards the atrocities committed by the Russians in Persia.

Up to now 280 persons have been executed by the Russians and by Samad Khan, 3,000 have been killed fighting, and 3,000 thrown into prison.

Those who have escaped are denuded of their possessions and are in constant danger of their lives, and Samad Khan, nominated Governor by the Russians, does whatever he chooses.

Tabriz has assumed the aspect of a great prison. No one can now flee, and the Consulates of the civilised Powers offer no asylum to anyone. The prisoners are in chains and are dying by the score. All the food they get is a bit of bread and a glass of water every second or third day, which is given them with the words, "Eat, so that you may be able to walk to the foot of the scaffold." They are also tormented by being told terrible details concerning the executions of their friends.

After the entry of Samad Khan into Tabriz an important citizen had in order to save his life to hide by remaining for some time buried up to his neck in the cinders of a furnace! More than 1,800 persons have escaped from Tabriz, and their families, having had no tidings of them, fear that they are dead. That is what is called civilisation.

Japan.

T. Sakai writes to *Justice*: "We Japanese Socialists are now in calm repose after the great tempest of last year. But you may expect in a few years that a great renewed movement shall appear as the formidable enemy to the now apparently triumphant ruling class. The sudden strike of the Tokyo street car men shows that the undercurrent is not running so slowly as it appears on the surface. Katayama (who represented us at Amsterdam a few years ago) is now under arrest, on the charge of having instigated the strikers. We have no publication for the present; only a small meeting is held in Tokyo, once in a month."

Germany.

The miners of the Ruhr have returned to work. They did not find themselves able to contend against their numerous enemies, the perfidy of the press, and the betrayal on the part of the leaders of the so-called Christian trade unions.

At a conference held at Bochum, on March 19, at which 577 delegates were present, 349 voted for continuing the strike, and 215 for returning to work. As the majority in favor of continuing the strike did not reach two-thirds, it was decided to return to work.

At Castrop thirteen persons have been condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from one to two months, for calling after blacklegs the words "Strikebreaker" and "Piui." Altogether about 300 persons are accused of offences connected with the strike. Many hitherto unorganised miners have joined the union. In Saxony the strike is still going on, and at the time of writing even spreading.

Vorwaerts alludes to the coal-owners' victory in the Ruhr as a "Pyrrhic victory."

The Socialists in the Diet of Alsace-Lorraine struck from the civil list in the budget the £5000 hitherto annually paid by the province to the Kaiser.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the International Socialist Club, by Henry Edmund Holland, at 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12366650